THE WESTERN CAROLIN[illegible]

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BENJAMIN AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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NEW TERMS

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33½ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A LEGEND OF THE SEVEN TOWERS.

[BY MISS PARDOE.

On the declaration of war with Russia made by the Turks in 1786, Baron Bulhakoff, the Russian minister, despite his representation that the imprisonment of the Muscovite ambassadors on such occasions had been abolished by treaty, was, nevertheless, sent to the Seven Towers by order of the Codza Yousouf Pasha, the grand vizier, with the assurance that treaties were very good things in time of peace, but mere waste paper in the event of war. The discomfitted ambassador was, however, treated with great civility, and was even permitted to select such members of the legation as he desired should bear him company during his captivity; strict orders being given to the commandant of the castle to accede to every request of his prisoner which did not tend to compromise his safety; and upon his complaining of the accommodations of the tower, he was moreover permitted to erect a kiosk on the walls of the fortress, whence he had a magnificent view of the Sea of Marmora and its glittering islands, and to construct a spacious and handsome apartment within the tower itself.

The commandant was lodged beneath the same roof as his prisoner. He had an only daughter, so young, and so lovely that she might have taken her stand between the two houri who wait at the portal of Paradise to beckon the faithful across its threshold, without seeming less beautiful than they. Fifteen springs had with their delicate breathings opened the petals of the roses since the birth of Rechedi Hanoum, and she had far out bloomed the brightest blossoms of the fairest seasons. Her voice, when it was poured forth in song, came through the lattices of her casement like the tones of a distant mandolin sweeping over the waters of the still sea—when you looked upon her, it was as though you looked upon a rose; and when you listened, you seemed to listen to the nightingale.

Rechedi Hanoum had never yet polluted the scented sherbet in the garden of flowers. Her young heart was as free as the breeze that came to her brow from the blue bosom of the Propontis; and when she heard that a Muscovite Giaour was about to become an inmate of the Towers she only trembled, for she knew that he was an enemy of her country.

Terror was, however, soon succeeded by curiosity. Only a few weeks after the compulsory domestication of the ambassador at the Seven Towers, his kiosk was completed, and from her closed casements the young Hanoum could see all that passed in the vast apartment of the prisoner.

Her first glance at the dreadful infidel was transient; but soon she took another, and a longer look; and curiosity was, in its turn, succeeded by sympathy. The Russian prisoner was the handsomest man on whom her eyes had ever rested, and it was not thus that she had pictured to herself the dreaded Muscovite. He was unhappy, too; for in his solitary moments he paced the floor with hurried and unequal steps, like one who is grappling with some painful memory—and at times sat sadly, with his head pillowed on his hand, and his fingers wreathed amid the wavy hair which encircled his brow, looking so mournful, and, above all, so fascinating, that the fair Rechedi at last began to weep as she clung to her lattice, with her gaze riveted upon him; and to find more happiness in those tears than in all the simple pleasures that had hitherto formed the charm of her existence.

Little did the young Hanoum suspect that she loved the Giaour. She never dreamed of passion; but, with all the generous anxiety of innocence, unconscious that a warmer feeling than that of mere pity urged her to the effort, she began to muse upon the means of diminishing the lonesomeness of a captivity which she was incapable of terminating. The first, the most natural impulse, led her to sweep her hands across the chords of her zebeck; and, as she remarked the start of agreeable surprise with which the sound was greeted by the courtly prisoner, her young heart bounded with joy, and the wild song gushed forth with a sweetness which chained the attention of the captive, and afforded to the delighted girl the opportunity of a long look, that more than repaid her for her minstrelsy.

During the evening, she watched to ascertain whether a repetition of her song would be expected—and she did not watch in vain; for more than once the Russian noble leant from his casement, and seemed to listen; but he came not there alone; one of his companions in captivity was beside him; and Rechedi Hanoum, although she guessed not wherefore, had suddenly become jealous of her minstrelsy, and would not exhibit it before a third person.

On the morrow, an equally graceful and equally successful effort whiled the prisoner a time from his sorrows. A cluster of roses, woven together with a tress of bright dark hair, was flung from the casement of the young beauty, at a moment when the back of the stranger was turned towards her. It fell at his feet and was secured and pressed to his lips with a respectful courtesy, that quickened the pulse of the donor; but not a glimpse of the fair girl accompanied the gift; and it seemed as though the Baron had suspected wherefore—for ere long in his apartment; and, when he had dismissed his attendants, he once more advanced to the window, and glanced anxiously toward the jealous lattices by which it was overlooked.

There was a slight motion perceptible behind the screen; a white hand waved a greeting; and the imprisoned noble bent forward to obtain a nearer view of its fairer owner. For a moment Rechedi Hanoum stood motionless, terrified at the excess of her own temerity; but there was a more powerful feeling at heart than fear; and, in the next, she forced away her prison bars for an instant, and, with the telltale hand pressed upon her bosom, stood revealed to her enraptured neighbor.

From that day the beauty allowed herself to betray to the captive her interest in his sorrows—she did more: she admitted that she shared them; and ere long there was not an hour throughout the day day in which the thoughts of Rechedi Hanoum were not dwelling on the handsome prisoner.

Thus were things situated during two long years, when the death of the reigning sultan, at the termination of that period, induced the ambassadors of England and France to demand from his successor, Selim the Third, the liberty of the Russian minister. The request was refused, for the war was not yet terminated: and the new sovereign required no better pretext for disregarding the representations of the European ambassadors, than the continuation of hostilities between the two countries. But Selim had other and more secret reasons for thus preemptorily negativing their prayer; and it will be seen in the suite, that they did not arise from personal dislike to the captive Muscovite.

Like Haroun Alraschid, of Arabian memory, the new sultan, during the first weeks of his reign, amused himself by nocturnal wanderings about the streets of the city in disguise, attended by the subsequently famous Hussein, his first and favorite body-page; and, immediately that he had refused compliance with the demand of the ambassadors, he resolved on paying an *incognito* visit to his prisoner at the Seven Towers. As soon as twilight had fallen like a mantle, over the golden glories of Stamboul, he accordingly set forth; and, having discovered himself to the commandant, and enjoined him to secrecy, he entered the anti-chamber of the baron, where he found one of his suite, to whom he expressed his desire to have an interview with the captive ambassador.

The individual to whom the sultan had addressed himself recognised him at once; but, without betraying that he did so, contented himself with expressing his regret that he was unable to comply with the request of his visitor, the orders of the sultan being peremptory that the baron should hold no intercourse with any one beyond the walls of the fortress.

On receiving this answer, Selim replied gaily, that the sultan need never be informed of the circumstance; and that being a near relative of the commandant, and having obtained his permission to have a few minutes' conversation with the prisoner, he trusted that he should not encounter any obstacle, either on the part of the baron himself, or on that of his friends.

The dragoman, with affected reluctance, quitted the room, to ascertain, as he asserted, the determination of his excellency, but, in reality, to inform him of the imperial masquerade; and in five minutes more, the disguised sultan and his favorite were ushered into the apartment of the ambassador.

After some inconsequent conversation, Selim inquired how the baron had contrived to divert the weary hours of his captivity; and was answered, that he had endeavored to lighten them by books, and by gazing out upon the Sea of Marmora from his kiosk. Bulhakoff sighed as he made the reply, and remembered how much more they had been brightened by the affection of the fair Rechedi Hanoum; and he almost felt as though he were an ingrate, that he did not add her smiles and her solicitude to the list of his prison blessings.

"The same volume and the same kiosk cannot please forever," said the sultan, with a smile; "and you would not, doubtless, be sorry to exchange your books for the conversation of your fellow men, nor your view of the blue Propontis for one more novel. A prison is but a prison at the best, even though you may be locked up with all the courtesy in the world. But your captivity is not likely to endure much longer. Shekiour Allah!—Praise to God! I am intimately acquainted with the sultan's favorite; and I know that, had not the meddling ministers of England and France sought to drive the new sovereign into an act of justice, which he had resolved to perform from inclination, you would have been, ere this, at liberty. Do not, therefore, be induced to lend yourself or your countenance to any intrigue that they may make to liberate you, and which will only tend to exasperate his highness; but wait patiently for another month, and at its expiration you will be set free, and restored to your country."

"I trust that you may prove a true prophet," said the baron; and his visitors shortly afterward departed.

The days wore on; the month was almost at an end, and yet the captive noble had never ventured to breathe to the fair girl who loved him the probability of his liberation. He shrank from the task almost with trembling, for he felt that even to him the parting would be a bitter one—even to him, although he was about to recover liberty, and country, and friends. What, then, would it be to her—to his 'caged bird,' as he had often fondly called her, who knew no joy save in his presence—no liberty save that of loving him! As the twilight fell sadly over the sea, and the tall trees of the prison garden grew dark, and gloomy in the sinking light, he remembered how ardently they had both watched for that still hour, soon to be one of tenfold bitterness to the forsaken Rechedi Hanoum; and there were moments in which he almost wished that she had never loved him.

But the hour of trial came at last. Selim had redeemed his word, and Bulhakoff was free. His companions in captivity would fain have quitted the fortress within the hour; but the liberated prisoner lingered. He gave no reason for his delay—he offered no explanation of his motives; he simply announced his resolution not to quit the tower until the morrow; and then he shut himself into his chamber, and passed there some of the most bitter hours of his captivity.

Once more twilight lay long upon the waters; the time of the tryst was come—the last which the beautiful young Hanoum was ever to keep with her lover. She had long forgotten the possibility of his liberation; and when she stole from her chamber to the shadow of the tall cypresses that had so ofter witnessed their meeting, her heart bounded like her step. But no fond smile welcomed her coming—no reproach, more dear than praise, murmured against her tardiness. Bulhakoff was leaning his head against the tree beside which he stood, and the young beauty had clasped within her own the chill and listless hand that hung at his side, ere, with a painful start, he awakened from his reverie.

The interview was short: but brief as was its duration, it had taught the wretched girl that for her there was no future save one of misery. She *could* not weep, for the drops of anguish would have dimmed the image of him whom she had loved, and was about to lose. She made no reply to the withering tidings he had brought, for what had words to do with such a grief as hers? She was like one who dreamt a fearful dream; and when she turned away to regain her chamber, she walked with a firm step, for her heart was broken; and she had nothing now left to do but to veil from her lover the extent of her own anguish, lest she should add to the bitterness of his.

The morrow came. The baron turned a long, soul-centered look toward the lattices of his young love, and quitted her for ever; and, ere many weeks were spent, the same group of cypresses which had overshadowed the trysting place of Rechedi Hanoum gloomed above her grave.

From the Sketch Book.

SORROW FOR THE DEAD.

The sorrow for the dead is the only sorrow from which we refuse to be divorced. Every other wound we seek to heal—every other affliction to forget—but this wound we consider it a duty to keep open. This affliction we cherish and brood over in solitude—where is the mother that would willingly forget the infant that perished, like a blossom, from her arms, though every recollection is a pang—where is the child that would willingly forget the most tender of parents, though to remember be but to lament? who ever in the hour of agony, would forget the friend over whom he mourns? who, even when the tomb is closing upon the remains of her he most loved, when he feels his heart, as it were, crushed—in the closing of its portals, would accept of consolation that must be bought by forgetfulness? No, the love which survives the tomb is one of the noblest attributes of the soul. If it has its woes, it has likewise its delights—and when the overwhelming burst of grief is calmed into the gentle tear of recollection, when the sudden anguish and the convulsed agony over the present ruins of all that we most loved, is softened away into pensive meditation on all that it was in the days of its loveliness.—Who would root out such a sorrow from the heart, though it may sometimes throw a passing cloud over the bright hour of gaiety, or spread a deeper sadness over the hour of gloom; yet who would exchange it, even for the song of pleasure or the burst of revelry? No, there is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song; there is a remembrance of the dead, to which we turn, even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave!—the grave!—it buries every error, covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment! From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and tender recollections.

Who can look down upon the grave, even of an enemy, and not feel a compunction that he should ever have warred with that handful of earth that is mouldering before him! but the grave of those we love—what a place for meditation! there it is that we call up in review the whole history of virtue and gentleness, and the thousand endearments lavished upon us, almost unheeded in our daily intercourse and intimacy—there it is that we dwell upon the tenderness, the solemn awful tenderness, of the parting scence, the bed of death, with all its stifled griefs, its noiselesss attendants, its mute, watchful assiduities. The last testimonies of expiring love! the feeble, fluttering, thrilling, oh, how thrilling pressure of the hand. The last fond look of the glazing eye, turning upon us, even from the threshold of existence! the faint faltering accents struggling in death to give one more assurance of affection! [illegible]! go to the grave of buried love, and meditate!

The Mother.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered even in advanced life in sickness and despondency; who that has been in a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land, but has thought of the mother "that looked on his childhood," that smoothed his pillow and administered to his helplessness. Oh, there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother for her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his conveneience, she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment, she will glory in his fame and exult in his prosperity, and, if adversity overtake him he will be the dearer to her by misfortune; and if disgrace settle upon his name, she will still love and cherish him, and, if all the world cast him aside, she is all the world to him.

Affecting Death.—A melancholy case of mental derangement and consequent death has recently occurred in this city. Late in the autumn of last year, Louisa Parnier, a young woman of French descent, about twenty years of age, arrived in this city from Philadelphia, to fulfil an engagement with two gentlemen, in attending a fancy store. About two months since, she was carried in a state of derangement to the city hospital, by those gentlemen and left their at their expense.—Every possible kind of attention was bestowed upon her by the worthy steward and his amiable lady; but these, with the skillful treatment of the attending physicians, were of no avail in restoring her lost reason and health. Her situation excited the deepest sympathy. She slept little, generally refused nourishment, and spent the most of her time in walking the floor, in great agitation, which was increased beyond degree at the very sight of a man. We are told that in her only lucid moments, she made disclosures which, with other circumstances, leave no room to doubt that violence had been done her. A lady, to whom Louisa had brought letters of introduction, last week for the first time, learned that she was in the hospital, and caused her to be removed to her own house where she died on Saturday last—*a victim it is supposed of deception and violence.—Mobile Examiner.*

A REMARKABLE FACT.

We have frequently noticed the fact, that if a man is pressed for money, and finds it necessary to curtail his expenses, he infallibly discontinues his newspaper. His *tobacco* he must have; and it will never do to have his family more coarsely dressed than his neighbors: and as to eatables, they are delicious things, that must be had. And then he must lay up something for his children. The conclusion is, that it is far more important to furnish the body with fine apparel, and the appetite with the dainties it craves, than to furnish the mind with wisdom. Indeed it is a general feature in men's economising, that the mind is first deprived of its food. Yet God has said, "Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding. For the merchandise of it is better than the merchandise of silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold. She is more precious than rubies; and all the things that thou canst desire are not to be compared unto her. Length of days is in her right hand, and in her left hand riches and honor. Her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. She is a tree of life to them that lay hold upon her."—Prov. 3; 13.

If men appreciated those truths, they would be slow to deprive the mind of any source of useful information. They are not aware of the irreparable injury they do their children by depriving them of the kind of reading most likely to be both interesting and profitable to them. The man must be poor indeed who cannot pay for one or two newspapers, and occasionally purchase an interesting book for his family.

Time.—I saw a temple reared by the hands of man, standing upon its high pinnacle in the distant plain. The streams beat upon it; the God of nature hurled his thunderbolt amidst it, and yet it stood as firm as adamant. Revelry was in its halls—the gay, the happy and the young were there. I returned—and lo! the temple was no more! Its high walls lay in scattered ruin—moss and wild grass grew rankling there—and at the midnight hour, the owls cry, added to the deep solitude. The young and gay who revelled there passed away. I saw a child rejoicing in his youth—the idol of his mother, and the pride of his father—I returned and the child had become old.—Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of his generation, a stranger 'midst the desolation around him.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

A very extraordinary accident occurred in Port Hope, N. Y., on Fridry last, which has plunged a highly respectable family in that town in the deepest affliction. In the morning of that day Master James McSpadden (a youth about 1[illegible] years of age) eldest son of Mr. D. McSpadden, left home to fetch, as he said, something from the Presbyterian Church, which stands nearly opposite his father's house. Not returning immediately, it was supposed he had walked down the town, and no alarm was felt for his safety. Some hours afterward, a young companion, chancing to pass in the rear of the church, observed him hanging, as he thought, in an odd manner from one of the windows, and called to him to see what he was about.—Receiving no answer he went up to him, and discovered that the unfortunate youth was dead, having been caught by the neck and strangled with the sash of the window, which apparently had fallen upon him while in the act of passing in or out of the church. He had climbed to the window by a ladder, from which his feet had slipped.—*Coburgh Star.*

THE MOOS ROSE.

From the German of Krummacher.

The Guardian angel of the flowers, who in the silence of night, sprinkles them with refreshing dew, once, on a spring day, was slumbering in the shade of a rose bush. And when he awoke, he spoke with friendliest mien: Most lovely of my children, I thank thee for this balsamic odour, and for thy cooling shade. Was there any thing left for thee to desire, how cheerfully would I grant it.—Adorn me then, with some new charm, prayed the spirit of the rose bush. And the angel adorned the beautiful flower with a simple moss. How lovely appears in this modest attire the moss rose, the handsomest of her species.

Beautiful Emma! Leave off those gaudy ornaments—those glittering gems, and imitate maternal nature.

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Virtue has [illegible] know not of until the [illegible] their retreats. [illegible] when nature herself [illegible] enemy within, it [illegible] power which is greater than [illegible] be its creed, whatever its [illegible] ment of the globe its origins arise, Virtue [illegible] empire, and from his throne he will [illegible] Though cast into the distant earth and struggling on the dim arena of a human heart, all things above are spectators of its conflict, or enlisted in its cause. The angels have their charge over it—the banner of archangels are on its side; and from sphere to sphere through the illimitable ether and round the impenetrable darkness at the feet of God, its triumph is hymned by harps which are strung to the glories of the Creator."—*Bulwer.*

A FAMILY POISONED.

Mr. R. L. Burnett, near Galena, Illinois, died a few days since, and his children were thrown into convulsions, by eating of the water parsnip, which, like the wild parsnip, is a deadly poison. All *umbelliferous water plants* of yellow blossoms, and most of those that are white, are generally poisonous.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Sandusky Clarion.

TO DESTROY LICE AND CATERPILLARS ON FRUIT TREES.

I have observed that fruit trees, in this region are almost universally injured by lice and caterpillars.

They first act on the outer bark, until it becomes almost black, and finally destroy the tree. It is said that they enjoy but a few days of life, in the spring, and can then be easily destroyed. I have observed, that about the time of the first blossoms, they are loose in the bark: and I apply a white wash, mixed of lime, soap, fresh cow-dung and water, which effectually destroys them on every part of the tree to which it is applied.

As for the caterpillars, I never suffer them to remain on any tree 36 hours after I discover them. The process of destroying them is by boring a small hole, two or three inches deep in the body of the tree, nearly filling it with common sulphur, and stopping it with a soft wood Plug, driven tight but not so hard as to split the wood or the bark. They rarely remain twelve hours afterwards. In practice of eight or nine years, neither of those methods has failed in a single instance.

S. H. LOCKWOOD.

Sugar Beet.—The Nor[illegible] the sugar beet will be [illegible] year in that country, not [illegible] for the [illegible] of making sugar, but as food for animals, the [illegible] to an acre being enormous—averaging from eighteen to thirty tons, and the soil is at the same time benefitted by it. One hundred [illegible] of Beet, says the Courier, will yield seven pounds of sugar, giving, at twenty tons to the acre, a product of $1500!

ECONOMY IN FEEDING.

There is, perhaps, no department in the business of Agriculture so *little* attended to in this country as that of economy in the feeding of stock, and none which requires more attention. It has been demonstrated time after time that the mere bruising of oats, or corn, or the cutting of hay, adds fully one-third to its value as food: that is, that one-third less in quantity of either will answer. That this is the fact we have no doubt and have long been surprised that so few persons, owners of stock, adopted this mode of feeding. No one who has watched with a discriminating eye the effects of feeding animals with whole grain but must have observed the fact a large portion comes from them precisely in the same condition it was received by them into their stomachs. The reason of this is obvious: their stomachs have become so enfeebled, by being long used to unbruised grain, corn, or oats, as to be unable to digest the regular portions of these substances daily given them. This fact alone should bring about a reformation, as it is calculated to convince any one capable of drawing just deductions from well established principles, that all food which is voided in an undigested state, so far from having done any good, must have been the cause of much positive harm, as all bodies which lie in the stomach in that condition, are so many sources of irritation, derangement, and disease. But there is another view, which we do not recollect to have seen enforced,—it is this: that by crushing or bruising all grain food given to cattle, the manure will be the more valuable. How often do we see a piece of ground which has been manured from the horse stable so covered with oats as to induce the belief in a stranger that *oats* had absolutely been sown, when in fact they had sprung from the undigested grain which had passed through the horses. The trouble which such foul manure imposes upon the husbandman we need not mention, as sad experience has made every one intimate with it. If then one-third in quantity of grain can be saved; if that fed is more nutritious, if the manure made from it is cleaner and better, why should farmers and planters hesitate a moment? Why do they not at once abandon a practice so replete with evil? We leave the solution of these questions to those interested.—*Farmer & Gardener.*

Oaks for the Parlour.—If you hang an acorn by a string about half an inch above the surface of some water contained in a hyacinth glass, it will throw down long white roots, while its stem will rise upwards and become decorated with bright green and delicate leaves. When it grows over the top of the hyacinth glass, it becomes a very pretty object.

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[illegible] still [illegible] rich. If, on the [illegible] the weight of cares, [illegible] of keeping, and [illegible] disquiet and

[illegible] competence, together [illegible] children; but her [illegible] she cannot live in the splen[illegible] wealthy neighbour Mrs. Moodish: [illegible] Mrs. Modish, yoked to a surly, [illegible], gouty husband, is secretly envying the [illegible] of Mrs. Thrift.

Honest Abraham has a good farm, and is an excellent farmer, and free of debt, but the peace of his mind is destroyed by being disappointed of an office; an office too without emolument. Farmer Thomas, his more artful neighbour who got the office, no sooner received his commission than he began to dash like a gentleman, and, consequently, neglected his farm and impoverished his family; and by this time he sincerely regrets his having been so foolish as to barter solid substance for empty honour.

Mercator, having acquired an estate, by trade, grows [illegible] and sighs for a country life. Purling brooks, [illegible] groves, fragrant meadows, blooming orchards and fields covered with a golden harvest, enchant his imagination. He sells his stock in trade, and purchases a farm; which he manages with about as much skill as a mere landman would manage a ship at sea: it brings him in debt; and, venting upon it no very gentle epithets, he longs to leave it, and go back to the situation he had abandoned.

Agricola, weary of a dull plodding way of living and of slow gains, leaves the plough and becomes a merchant. He sells his fast estate and purchases with it goods; running in debt a few thousands, as he would have a handsome assortment. His goods are unskilfully chosen, and meet with a wretched market. Pay-day comes, and his creditors, [illegible] with excellent memories, are prompt in urging him to a settlement; but, alas! of money he has none. And now, "to break, or not to break, that is the question." He struggles hard, makes new debts to pay old ones, sells at great loss, borrows money at 30 or 40 per cent, but breaks at last; and whereas he merely *imagined* himself unhappy while holding the plough, he now *feels* that he is so indeed.

Thus mankind, from a restless disposition, render themselves wretched when they might be much at their ease.

It would be worth to one, more than all the arts and sciences, to learn *the art of living happily*. I do not [illegible] perfect happiness, which is not to be [illegible] but such a degree of happiness as [illegible] power. The [illegible] of living [illegible] stoical apathy; for as to [illegible] ons of life, while one [illegible] a man, he should also [illegible] a man. Nor does [illegible] know the [illegible] friendship, who feels no pain [illegible] bear [illegible] much less [illegible] ating [illegible] gross sensuality; for [illegible] of the mere sensualist no higher [illegible] the pampered horse in the stable. Indeed [illegible] the advantage, as it lives [illegible] nature and destination, while the [illegible] perpetual consciousness of [illegible] ion of his moral and intellectual [illegible].

The following maxims as rules of action might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least, to diminish the inquietudes, and miseries of life.

1. Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the over-ruling Providence of an infinitely wise and good, as well as Almighty Being; and prize his favour above all things.

2. Observe, inviolably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions.

3. Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions.

4. Be not too much out of humour with the world; but remember, 'tis a world of God's creating, and however sadly it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness toward you than of cruelty.

5. Try to spend your time usefully both to yourself and others.

6. Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily.

7. Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind and evenness of temper as not to be ruffled by trivial inconveniencies and crosses.

8. Be ready to heal breaches in friendship and to make up differences, and shun litigation yourself, as much as possible; for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two law suits.

9. Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it.

10. Despise not small honest gains, nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable way keep in it, and abide in your own calling rather than run the chance of another.

In a word, mind to "use the world as not abusing it," and probably you will find as much comfort in it as is most fit for a frail being, who is merely journeying through it toward an immortal abode.

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Great Loss of Life.—We have received, per the [illegible], a file of German newspapers, and translate from the Bremen Gazette of the 5th April last, an account of a most awful inundation in the cities of Pesth and Ofen, in Hungary, occasioned by the overflowing of the waters of the Danube.—The occurrence took place about the middle of the month of March, and was attended with as great a destruction of life and property as any similar event known in history. In the city of Pesth, two thousand two hundred and eighty-one houses were entirely demolished, and eight hundred and twenty-seven more greatly injured; as far as was ascertained at the last dates, upwards of twelve hundred [illegible] The loss of property is estimated [illegible] millions of florins, or about [illegible]. Great efforts were made [illegible] of the sufferers: the Na[illegible] had offered to aid the merchants [illegible] a million of dollars at an interest [illegible] per cent. The private bankers had [illegible] to lend them several millions at the [illegible] of interest. Baron Rothschild offered [illegible] florins at 4 per cent. redeemable at pleasure, which, however, was declined. Large donations were sent by the Imperial family, and other persons, from every part of Germany. The Baron Sinas gave 40,000 florins; the Baron Rothschild 15,000; the city of Presburg three cargoes of provisions, and Ketskemeth forty wagon loads of bread, meat, &c. The distress occasioned by this melancholy catastrophe is represented as very great, but the most praiseworthy exertions are being made in all quarters to lessen it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

POLITICAL.

To the Editors of the Western Carolinian:

Gentlemen: A friend of mine, a few days since, handed me the Charleston Mercury of the 22d May, in which I read a set of resolutions adopted by an anti-abolition meeting in the County of Muskingum, Ohio, with which I was so well pleased, that I have taken the liberty of asking a place in your columns for the resolutions. Should the publication of the resolutions meet your approbation, I feel well assured that a large portion of your subscribers will be gratified to see them. For my own part, I verily believe they should be published in every paper in the Union; it does appear to me to be one of the best steps to arrest Abolition, that dire foe to our liberties, that I have seen.

A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Zanesville, (Ohio) Aurora.

ANTI-ABOLITION COUNTY MEETING.

Held at the Court-House in the town of Zanesville, in the county of Muskingum, on the 7th of April, 1838, in pursuance of public notice.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., the meeting was organized, by appointing the following persons officers thereof, viz: Robt. Boggs, Esq., President; John Burwell, Wm. Cooper, Vice Presidents; James M. Fulton, George Smith, and Wylis Buell, Secretaries.

The Court room was crowded to overflowing by citizens from every part of the country.

John C. Stockton, Esq., then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which he prefaced and supported with his usual ability, and peculiarly felicitous manner:

Whereas, we, the citizens of Muskingum county, in the State of Ohio, in general, assembled in pursuance of long previous notice in all the newspapers printed within our said county, without distinction of party, having from reports of the proceedings of the present session of Congress, witnessed, with deep regret, that numerous abolition petitions have been presented therein, apparently obtained in our said county, and setting forth in an imposing manner, their importance, by the variety of respectable characters alledged to have subscribed them.

And believing, in the very language of the notice for this meeting, that "said petitions have been secretly got up, and circulated by a few designing individuals, to gratify their own selfish views, and to engender strife, bad feelings, and sectional prejudices among the people abroad, as well as at home," and calculated to convey an impression as to the sentiments entertained by the citizens of this county upon the subject of abolition, very widely different (as we are confident) from the real fact.

And whereas, to prevent these false impressions from any further circulation and credit, and to do justice to our characters, as they may be affected by opinions on this subject, both at home and abroad, and especially so, as patriots of all parties, bound to our country by a love of the Union of the States, and the permanency of the Federal Constitution, which our ancestors, through such glorious sacrifices, have committed to our protection, and to quiet the apprehensions of our friends and brethren in the South, and the Mississippi Valley, and to allay their fears upon this subject, as also to notify our brethren of the North, we do resolve, and it is by us hereby

Resolved, That we consider the manner in which the Abolitionists are interfering with the subject of slavery, unreasonable, injudicious and dangerous, and that their attempts to operate upon the Institutions of the South by their organized societies, incendiary publications, inflated and fanatical agents should justly excite the regret and indignation of both the patriot and philanthropist.

2. *Resolved*, That we believe the subject of slavery should be kept out of our State and all other non-slaveholding States; that it belongs peculiarly to those States where it is permitted by the Constitutions of the respective States to exist; that they are decidedly the best judges of the best remedies to be adopted; that the institution of slavery is entirely of a domestic character.

3. *Resolved*, That we believe the Abolitionists are warring against the rights of the South (with their internal regulations sacredly guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States,) that they are despising the sacredness and value of our Union; that by constantly lighting up and keeping burning the torches of discord and disunion, reckless of all consequences to the peace and harmony of society, and the value of their property, and even to the slaves themselves (in the greater restraints which the licentiousness of their pretended friends renders necessary to be imposed,) they are exhibiting the most imprudent conduct, the most mad and infatuated career, and justly excite the indignation and horror of an enlightened and virtuous community.

4. *Resolved*, That while we admit the general right of petition to, and free discussion in Congress, we deny that it extends to subjects or matters over which the General Government has no jurisdiction or control; that slavery, we repeat, is a domestic institution, exclusively under the Government of the States respectively, and that it is no more competent for the [illegible] petition Congress for its abolition, than to ask the [illegible] dy to establish an order of nobility, or do any other act expressly prohibited.

* * * * * *

On motion made and seconded, the said preamble and resolutions were adopted.

The assembly had, at this time, become so numerous that the court room could not contain them, whereupon it was resolved to adjourn to the market-house.

The meeting having been re-organized at the market-house:

Matthew M'Ilheny, Esq., after making some strong preliminary remarks, presented for the consideration of the meeting the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, a large number of petitions, purporting to have been signed by Abolitionists residing in the county of Muskingum, have been presented, as it appears by the reports of the newspapers of Washington city, to the present Congress, praying for the immediate emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia, and for other interferences with the institutions of slaveholding States. And whereas, there is a large majority in the county of Muskingum who object to being set down among the citizens of our neighboring States as an abolition county, as has been done to her injury and prejudice. A public meeting of the people of Muskingum, of all parties political and religious who are opposed to the principles inculcated by Abolitionists was announced in four newspapers of the town of Zanesville, to be held at the Court-House on Saturday, the 7th of April.

* * * * * *

And whereas, the sages and patriots of the revolution, who signed the Declaration of Independence and framed the Constitution of the United States of America, were known at that day to be upright and enlightened men, and pious Christians, and were at least, as well versed in the scriptures as the men of the present day, and that all our political institutions were founded on an intimate knowledge of the holy scriptures, though a new sect have lately arisen, called ABOLITIONISTS, who openly promulgate that those very institutions are irreligious and sinful. *Be it, therefore, Resolved*, That the citizens of Ohio, or of any other State have no right to interfere or intermeddle in any way or manner whatsoever with the civil or domestic policy, morally, politically, or religiously, of other sovereign States of the Confederacy—and that if any supposed violations of conscience now exist they must be settled between them and their God, and not between ABOLITIONISTS and the respective communities.

Resolved, That it is the solemn and deliberate conviction of this meeting, that for travelling hired ABOLITION preachers and lecturers and others to debate and promulgate the expediency of adopting measures to disturb and overthrow the private relation and family concerns, and long established customs and usages of the people of independent sovereign States, is the same with that of the question of the expediency of dissolving the union of these States.

Resolved, That there is no principle of morals that permits the citizens of any community to put at open defiance, as the ABOLITIONISTS do, so plain a compact as that of the Constitution of the United States, which has been in a train of peaceful and successful execution for more than fifty years; and that too, under the wretched hollow pretext of taking care of other people's consciences and bringing every body down to *their* own standard.

* * * * * *

Resolved, That to drag before the public gaze at home as well as in the Halls of Congress and other legislative bodies, the names of retiring modest females, who are led by designing priests to intermeddle with the intricate affairs of government, and thereby aiming to make politicians of *them* is totally devoid of that chivalrous bearing, which ought to characterize every true patriot and sincere admirer of female excellence and delicacy.

Resolved, That ABOLITION preachers and travelling lecturers are the primary cause of all the discord and strife in the regular churches, and elsewhere, where divisions have taken place, and of all the mobs and the riots, by exciting and insulting the people—and *they* now threaten to throw themselves into the gladiatorial arena of politics, with the one political party or the other (which ever will make the best bargain with them) boasting "*that they can be felt in elections*"—thus proving to demonstration that neither Christianity, slavery or anti-slavery have any thing at all to do with THEIR REAL DESIGNS.

Resolved, That while the Old and New Testament formed the basis of the good old religion of our forefathers, the churches prospered; but since the new ABOLITION sect has reared its head, the Bible seems to have become only a secondary matter—and the simple circumstance of being a member of an ABOLITION club seems to be sufficient of itself, without charity or morals, to constitute a person of character and of virtue as well as of good conscience.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States of America is the sheet anchor of our present, as well as all our future hopes—that this sacred instrument was not formed originally by petitions signed by women and school children—that if they now become the tools to tear our institutions to pieces, creating anarchy and bloodshed, it will require something more than simply ABOLITION petitions, with the busy—meddling Preachers at their head to establish another Government as good as the present one is.

Resolved, That the conduct of the ABOLITIONISTS is not characterized so much by Christian friendship for NEGROES, as it is by treacherous enmity to *white people*. No pious prayers or fervent ejaculations are sent up for any of those who differ from them in opinion, but according to the hired ABOLITION preachers, (Thompson,) and others. "The negroes ought to cut the throats of the white people;—and that guns, and powder and ball ought to be put into their hands to shoot their masters and mistresses."

* * * * * *

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States have acted wisely in one main particular, and that is, in attending to the business of the national concerns, instead of spending the people's money in discussing the tenets and discipline of the new ABOLITION Church.

* * * * * *

Which preamble and resolutions having been read, Judge M'Ilheny explained the same, illustrating his views at large, whereupon the same were adopted unanimously.

Washington V. Hamm, Esq. then addressed the meeting in support of the general principle contained in the preamble and resolutions.

After which Henry Hendshey, Esq. addressed the meeting. In conclusion, he offered the following declaration of his opinion, which was adopted with remarkable unanimity.

To the Congress of the United States. Whereas your tables, for several years were loaded with Abolition petitions, and which were found unconstitutional and treated with silent contempt, and whereas the abolitionists are more than ever determined to accomplish their plan unlawfully by raising rebellion in the slaveholding States, and mobs and domestic violence in the other States; in order to put a stop to the threatening dangers, we request Congress to preserve the constitutional rights, and make speedy and effective laws, to put down all abolition doctrines as sedition, and bring to sufficient punishments all persons advocating the same, and to prevent calamity and preserve peace over the whole Union, Congress is requested to immediate action to secure our common welfare.

George James then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Robert Boggs, Esq., Matthew M'Ilheny, Esq., and Doctor John Hamm, be a committee with instructions to obtain copies of all petitions and memorials purporting to be from this county, with the signatures thereto, presented to the present session of Congress praying for the abolition of slavery in the States, in the District of Columbia, or in the territories of the United States, and that they cause the said copies and signatures to be published in the papers printed in the county.

Mr. Haver then moved that Mr. David Reed be added to said committee which motion was adopted.

* * * * * *

ROBERT BOGGS, Prest.

John Burwell, }
Wm. Cooper } V. Pres'ts.

Test,

James M. Fulton, }
George Smith, } Secretaries.
Wylis Buell, }

The Legislature of South Carolina at their late Session passed the following resolutions by a large majority:

"1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the Resolutions adopted at the last session, recommending the separation of the Government from the Banks, and the eventual collection and disbursement of the public money of the United States, in the constitutional currency, have received the approbation of the people of this State.

"2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Legislature, the policy indicated by these Resolutions, is essential to the best interests of the country; and that any public servant who refuses to promote the same, pursues a course injurious to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

"3. *Resolved*, That the presiding officers of the Legislature be requested to transmit copies of these Resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States."

OFFICIAL.

Major General Scott, *of the United States Army, sends to the Cherokee people, remaining in North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama, this*

ADDRESS.

Cherokees! The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful army, to cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1835, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity on the other side of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two years which were allowed for the purpose, you have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparation to follow, and now, or by the time that this solemn *address* shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in haste, but I hope, without disorder. I have no power, by granting a farther delay, to correct the error that you have committed. The full moon of May is already on the wane, and before another shall have passed away, every Cherokee, man, woman, and child, in those States, must be in motion to join their brethren in the far West.

My Friends: This is no sudden determination on the part of the President, whom you and I must now obey. By the treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on, or before the 23d of this month; and the President has constantly kept you warned, during the two years allowed, through all his officers and agents in this country, that the treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, and thousands, and thousands are approaching, from every quarter, to render resistance and escape alike hopeless. All those troops, regular and militia, are your friends. Receive them and confide in them as such. Obey them when they tell you that you can remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the desire of every one of us is to execute our painful duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the whole people of America.

Chiefs, head-men and warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it may be impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however accidentally, it may be impossible for the discreet and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Think of this, my Cherokee brethren! I am an old warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross's Landing, or to Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places, and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the treaty.

This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other! WINFIELD SCOTT.

Cherokee Agency, May 10, 1838.

LATE FROM THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY.

On the 26th of last month (May) General Scott gave orders to commence the operation of gathering the Indians within the State of Georgia. In compliance with this order, upwards of two hundred Indians were assembled at Echota at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the 27th. The same number were assembled at a post near Cassville at noon; three hundred at the Sikes', on the morning of the 28th; and five hundred at Fort Buffington, (five miles east of Canton;) and it is probable that upwards of two thousands were assembled at those places by the night of the 28th. The Indians were collected by the troops—seemed reluctant to leave their homes, but made no resistance. It must be observed, however, that but very few young men or warriors were among those brought in. Gen. Scott had given orders to send the Indians immediately to the Agency at Calhoun's or Gunter's Landing.—*Georgia Constitutionalist.*

Athens, June 1, 1838.

"Our Georgia troops have taken all the Indians in the counties of Cherokee Forsyth, Lumpkin, and Gilmer—some 15 or 1600 men, women and children.

"Exclusive of the above, 725 Indians have come in at New Echota, Cassaville, and the Sixes. No difficulty is apprehended with the rest."

◆

Eloquent and True.—We have been struck with the force and truth of the following extract from the speech of *Job R. Tylon*, Esq. on the oppressive policy of our government towards the Indians.

"When we survey, in calm retrospection, the original condition of the natives of America, when we trace the history of their wrongs, and contemplate their present enfeebled state, we must feel mingled emotions of sorrow, shame, and indignation. The annals of mankind exhibit no similar instance of injuries so enormous, of atrocities so black and unavenged. In after times, when the Indian fate shall have been finally sealed, and their existence known to future ages, only through the impartial medium of authentic history—when it shall be told that they were simple and unoffending—that their aggressors were enlightened by science, and ennobled by Christianity—that they carried on a series of exterminating wars for nearly four centuries, killing, defrauding and dispossessing them—by what argument will the invaders plead their justification?"

SEMINOLE WAR *ALMOST* ENDED.

An express arrived here day before yesterday, stating that Aligator, who had been sent out about a month since by Gen. Taylor, had returned with 317 Indians, men women and children, and the impression is there will be no campaigning as it is supposed that all of the Indians will come in the course of the summer. The *John M'Lean* has just arrived here from Fort Mellon, which post is to be broken up—that at Volusia is already abandoned. The *M'Lean* brings soldiers, horses, boats, &c. The *Charleston* is expected to-day from the same place."—*Charleston Courier.*

CONGRESSIONAL.

In Senate.

Tuesday, June 5.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. White, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom were referred the message of the President, the communication of the Secretary of War, and other documents, in favor of two years further delay in removing the Cherokee Indians, of further appropriations for indemnities, and of leaving the management of their removal, as far as practicable, to the Cherokees themselves, made a report, chiefly adverse in its tenor to the propositions submitted by the Secretary of War.

The report was read, and, after arguing the great difficulty of submitting the question of the proposed two years' delay to the respective Legislatures of the States concerned, recommended that the removal should be effected as soon as it could be safely and conveniently done, in the opinion of the Executive; that a sufficient sum of money for this, and for the purposes of indemnity, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive; and that the removal should be managed by Government authorities, so as to protect both them and the people of the places through which they might pass.

On motion of Mr. White, the report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Morris offered a resolution, which lies over one day, that Congress adjourn on Monday, the 2d of July, to meet on the second Monday in November next; that no member of Congress receive compensation for services during the recess; (and, another item, unheard.)

In Senate.

Wednesday, June 6.

TERRITORY OF IOWA.

The Senate took up the amendments of the other House to the bill to create the Territory of Iowa.

Mr. Preston moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived as follows:—Yeas 6, Nays 33.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Bronson, from the Committee on the Territories, reported, without amendment, Senate bill to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and establish the Territorial Government of Iowa.

Thursday, June 7.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. Morris, that Congress adjourn on the 2d of July to the second Monday in November next, and that no member of Congress receive compensation for services during the recess, came up in its order.

Mr. Morris explained, and advocated his resolution at some length, assigning as the principal reason for adopting it that, if the Senate should meet before the Constitutional time for a new Session, they could take up their unfinished business, and proceed with it in the same manner as if there had been no recess.

Mr. Norvell moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Lumpkin moved that it be laid on the table, which motion, taking precedence, was put to the vote, and carried.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the Senate proceeded to consider the House bill making appropriations for the prevention and suppression of Indian hostilities for 1838, and for the payment of arrearages in [illegible].

An earnest discussion (to be given hereafter) arose on this, (not in opposition to its passage,) in which Messrs. Webster, Wright, Preston, Clay, of Alabama, Lumpkin, Strange, Southard, [illegible] participated. Some of the principal topics were the manner of conducting the Florida war; the unparalleled expense (about $20,000,000) which had been incurred during its continuance; the great uncertainty as to the additional time and expense necessary to its termination; the hasty examination into the conduct of Gen. Scott, on a letter from his second in command, as contrasted with the want of all examination into the management of his accuser and successor; the want of full and satisfactory information as to the war; the [illegible] alleged treaty with the Cherokees; the supposed intention of the Executive (which was denied) to extend the time of executing the treaty; and the prospect that, by the prompt and skilful conduct of Gen. Scott, such delay would not be necessary.

The bill, without amendment, was ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, [illegible], Merrick, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, [illegible]ton, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ru[illegible]vier, Smith of Connecticut, Smith of Indiana, [illegible]ard, Spence, Strange, Swift, Tallmadge, W[illegible]ster, White, Williams, Wright, [illegible]—40.

The bill was about to pass by unanimous consent, when

Mr. Hubbard stated that Mr. Benton had expressed to him a desire to address the Senate on the third reading; and,

The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

THE PRE-EMPTION RIGHTS BILL.

On motion of Mr. Fairfield, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Craig in the chair,) and took up the bill from the Senate to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands.

The bill was extensively debated by [illegible] Boon, Ewing, Johnson of Louisiana, [illegible], Williams of North Carolina, Herod, White of Indiana, Casey, Goode, Snyder, Underwood, Lincoln, May, and Loomis of New York. [illegible] amendments were offered, and others designated and read for information. When, at length, the committee rose without definite action on the bill, and ordered the bill and all the amendments to be printed. An account of the debate will be given hereafter.

The joint resolutions for surveys on the [illegible] and in the waters of North Carolina, was [illegible] third time, and, after a renewed debate of some warmth, was passed, and sent to the Senate.

◆

The New York American of this evening ([illegible] 28) contains the opinion of Chancellor Kent, at great length, in direct opposition to that of Judge McKinley, given at Mobile, upon the inability of a corporation created by one State to enter into contracts out of the jurisdiction of the power that created it. This startling decision of a Judge of the Supreme Court so amazed the men of business here, that the opinion of Chancellor Kent was [illegible]ed for.—*Correspondence of Nat. Intelligencer.*

SJ258

HE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
y Evening, JUNE 15, 183[illegible]

the Patrons of the Western Carolinian:

aving become the proprietors of "THE WESTERN OLINIAN," it is but proper that we should make wn to its patrons our political principles, and the ner in which we intend to conduct it. This we do without the least reserve.

We hold to the political principles of the Republican y as they were understood and practised when that y first came into power.

We are the advocates of a plain common sense conction of the Constitution, and against the exercise ll doubtful powers by either branch of the Govern nt. We think that the Government was established the benefit of the people, and not that the people e made for the Government; consequently we be e that no more taxes ought to be laid on the people n may be absolutely necessary to carry on the Go nment in a judicious and economical manner.

We are opposed to the creating of a new National t in times like the present, because a new debt will n bring upon the people new taxes.

We are utterly opposed to the scheme of reviving increasing the Tariff. We deny that Congress any right to tax the people, for the purpose of in the profits of the manufacturers. We think present rates of duties already too high, but inas ch as they were fixed by the Compromise, we think t arrangement ought not to be disturbed. By that act, Tariff duties will every year decrease until 1842, en they will stand at rates high enough to produce venue amply sufficient to meet all the reasonable ex nses of the Government.

We are opposed to the General Government's assu ng the power to make Roads, and Canals within the its of the Individual States; we believe it has no wer to collect taxes off of the people of North Caro a to make roads and improvements in New York, or other State;—and if they had such power, it would unjust and inexpedient to exercise it. Our doctrine —let each State carry on its own internal improve nts.

are opposed to all monopolies whatever, because y are contrary to the spirit of our Institutions and ngerous to liberty. We are in favor of a THOROUGH FORM in the administration of the General Govern nt. If such a REFORM does not take place, the Uni States cannot much longer continue to be a free ople.

The administration of John Q. Adams was bad ough in all reason; but that of Andrew Jackson has n infinitely worse. The country for some time past been reaping the bitter fruits of his reckless course. . Van Buren was brought into power by a prostitu n of the money and offices of Government to that rpose, and by a political fraud practised on the people der the name of the "Baltimore Convention"—a nd Caucus of office-holders and office-seekers, the objectionable that it was enacted on a large scale. , however, is now receiving his reward, the hand iting is on the wall, and by anticipation we may mber him among the political dead. He has, how r, more than half of his term yet to serve,—and we nd to act in all fairness towards him. We will ex [illegible] public acts with candor, oppose such as may disapprove, and give a frank support to such we may think just and wise. Patriotism and honor require this.

As regards the next Presidency, we cannot as yet who we will support, for we do not know all who l be Candidates;—it is time enough yet to make choice:—"sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." henever the proper time comes for making a choice, shall do so under no other guidance than that of convictions of right.

Although "THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN" will con ue to maintain a political character, yet we intend t it shall not contain as much political matter as retofore. We shall endeavor to give a greater vari to its contents.

As many of our readers are Farmers, we shall be reful not to neglect their interest, but keep a con nt look-out for something that will prove useful and eresting to them.

Regarding the advancement of Morality as essential the well-being of society, and the prosperity of any ople, we shall neglect no opportunity of promoting o the extent of our limited means.

With these principles for our guidance, we shall on in our humble sphere, and hope to receive the tinued support of all the old patrons of THE CARO [illegible] and of such new ones as may choose to favor us their names.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN,
CHAS. FREDERIC FISHER.

Banks Speculating in Produce.—The late London pers express great astonishment that the "United tes Bank of Pennsylvania" should have departed the legitimate sphere of Banking, and become a eculator in Cotton. It also appears that the Bank of gland decidedly censures the transaction to such a gree, indeed, as to decline opening an account with Biddle's agent in London.

The truth is, all intelligent and considerate men ry where, must disapprove of Banks becoming spec tors in produce. If this should once be tolerated, Farmers and Planters of the country will fare bad in the sale of their crops, for nothing is more evi t, than that those who can increase or diminish the ount of Bank notes in circulation, can also raise or press prices at their pleasure. When the Banks p discounting, and call in their debts, money becomes rce, and prices fall, when they throw out their notes loaning freely, *prices* always rise.—If the Banks of country are suffered to deal in produce, they will n learn how to raise prices, and how to lower them when to buy and when to *sell*.—The Banks of North rolina are expressly prohibited by their charters from aling in any thing but [illegible] notes, mint certifi es, [illegible]—when Banks step out of ir proper sphere, and become speculators in pro e, the Farmers of the Country will have just cause take the alarms.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Compa—In one of our latest numbers of the Western Ca [illegible] the Report of the Presi t of the [illegible] gratifying to see [illegible] and [illegible] its [illegible]

Specie Circular.—The repeal of the "imperial edict" of Gen. Jackson, was received almost with acclamation in Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Biddle, President of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania," immediately on the arrival of the news addressed a letter to his old correspondent, John Q. Adams, and at the same time furnished a copy of it to a Philadelphia newspaper for publication. This letter, wherever received, has been considered as positive evidence that Mr. Biddle will forthwith resume Specie Payments. We truly hope this will be the case, for nothing, at this time, would tend so much to restore prosperity to the country, as a general resumption by all the solvent Banks of the country. It is now well understood if Mr. Biddle will resume, that all the other solvent Banks will immediately follow suit;—a great responsibility therefore rests on Mr. Biddle, and we hope he will not disappoint the expectations of the public. It is very clear from his own showing, that he is able to resume if he will do so.

The following is his letter to Mr. Adams:

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR: In my letter of the 7th ult., I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payment by the Banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially co-operate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure anxious to effect an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union.

With great respect yours, N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J. Q. ADAMS, Washington, D. C.

Since the above was put in type we have received some reports from Washington City, which tend to lessen the probability of a speedy resumption of Specie payments. The Washington Chronicle of the 9th instant says:

"We understand that the Banks of Philadelphia have considered the question of resumption, and that seven were for it and eight against it. Mr. Biddle gave the casting vote against resumption. We hear the cause of this is alledged to be the New Treasury Circular, &c."

We sincerely hope the report is not true. The repeal of the Specie Circular, and the revival of the resolution of 1816 made it necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue new instructions to the receivers of the public revenues. He did so on the 1st instant. As this New Treasury Circular is likely to become a very important document, especially if it should be alledged as the cause why certain Banks refuse to resume Specie payments, we have by the exclusion of other matter made room for it in this week's paper in order that our readers may have all the facts before them, and be able to judge each for himself.

THE NEW TREASURY CIRCULAR.

Consequent upon the passage and approval by the President, of a joint resolution of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular to all the receivers of the public revenue, of which the following is a copy:

"CIRCULAR

"*To all Collectors and Receivers of Public Money:*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1838.

"By a resolution passed the 31st ultimo, Congress has declared, 'that it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.'

"To carry this resolution into effect, it has become necessary to issue new instructions to collectors and receivers of public money.

"By the present laws specie and Treasury notes alone are expressly made receivable for all kinds of public dues, and you will continue to take them till otherwise instructed.

"A circular was issued under the direction of the President of the United States, on the 11th of July, 1836, which, after a certain period, prohibited any currency from being taken in payment of the public lands except specie—no authority for the issue of Treasury notes being then in existence.

"This circular did not order any different medium to be taken for duties—yet, the various reasons contained in it were not applicable to the revenue from customs, and a practice had existed before, and has been continued since, to receive bank notes of a certain character in payment of duties.

"In this condition of things, and without any new legislation, either to extend the provisions of that circular to every branch of the revenue, or to abolish the practice of taking bank notes for any branch of it, Congress directed, by the resolution above quoted, that no difference of discrimination should be created or continued in force by any general order emanating from this Department. It has thus been made the imperative duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, either to require the collection of the whole revenue, in all its branches, in gold or silver or Treasury notes, or to permit, under such restrictions as the existing laws impose, and as the safety of the public money may seem to require, the acceptance of bank notes, for lands sold as well as for other public dues.

"However desirable it may be on some accounts, that the receipts and payments of the General Government shall be in the currency provided in the Constitution, and however inexpedient it may be to give undue encouragement to a different currency, which by its fluctuations in quantity and value often renders the wages of labor uncertain gives instability to the value of property, and thus enables the artful to accumulate wealth at the expense of the unwary, it is not believed that this Department can find a sufficient warrant in the proceedings of Congress, or in the public opinion, to justify the sudden and total exclusion at this time of the notes of specie paying banks from reception for public dues of every description.

"Importont changes have also taken place since July 1836, in the condition of the banks and of business generally, which have diminished the necessity for unusual checks on excesses and overactions.

'Influenced by these considerations, by a desire to accommodate the public debtors as far as is compatible with the restrictions of law and the safety of the pecuniary interests committed to my care, I feel bound to enforce the uniformity now required, by availing myself of the permission given in the resolution of 1816 to receive the notes of banks and by extending, under suitable limitations, the receipts of such notes equally to all branches of the public revenue.

"The limitations as to the character of the notes receivable, will be such as are required by express laws, or by necessary implication. Some of these limitations have always except at one brief interval, been adopted in practice since the formation of the Constitution, and are deemed essential to maintain a sound currency, so indispensable to the prosperity of trade and a healthy state of public morals. Others have been introduced more recently to promote fiscal convenience, the public security, and an equal standard.

"1. You will, in conformity to the obvious intent of the resolution of 1816, take such bank notes only as are payable, and paid on demand, in the legal currency of the United States.

"2d. You will receive none of a less donation than twenty dollars; the reception of all smaller denominations being virtually prohibited by the second section of the act of April 14, 1836, which forbids their being paid out to any creditor of the United States. Though smaller notes offered for duties could, from the nearness of banks in most seaports, be taken, and easily exchanged before making payments, yet, from the remoteness of many land offices from banks, this could not be effected there without much delay and expense; and as uniformity is now required, the provision must be made general.

"3d. Nor will you accept bank notes of any denomination, unless the same be 'payable on demand, in gold or silver coin, *at the place where issued*,' and 'equivalent to specie at the place where received, as is substantially required by the last mentioned act in respect to payments. These requirements can, in the opinion of the Department, be enforced with greater certainty, and unnecessary risk and loss more surely avoided, by confining the receipt, as has been the usage at some former periods, to the notes of banks situated within your State, and in the adjoining State. The credit of these notes can usually be best known—counterfeits of them more easily detected—and specie obtained for them with less delay when it is wanted for public purposes.

"4th. You will not take the notes of any bank which, since the 4th of July, 1836, have issued "any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars;" the notes of all such banks being expressly excluded by the eighth section of the act of the 23d June, 1836.

"Great care will be expected from you in carrying into effect this, and all former circulars still in force; and particularly is it enjoined that receivers be vigilant to furnish every facility to the registers for making the monthly examinations, recently required, of the funds and vouchers on hand, and to guard against the impositions upon the land offices of bank notes not safe or equivalent to specie, and not well known to be receivable, according to the spirit of these instructions, and the manifest intentions of the acts of Congress, which they are designed to enforce.

Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury."

CONGRESS.

We have little of importance from this body, by reference to the proceedings in another column, it will be observed that they have passed the Bill for dividing Wisconsin Territory, and erecting out of it a new Territorial government, to be called IOWA.

A NEWLY INVENTED COFFEE-POT.

We witnessed, in company with several gentlemen of this place, an interesting process of making coffee in a new modelled Coffee-Pot, lately invented by Mr. Anthony Bencini of the Town of Milton, in this State.

The result, though simple, was perfectly satisfactory to all the gentlemen present.

The Pot was of the usual size and form of the common plan, with the addition of a cylender a little elevated, connected to the Pot by a brass cock. The top of the Pot, as well as the cylender, has a funnel shaped mouth, and, while the process of boiling is going on, is stopped air tight by a stopple prepared for the purpose.

During the process of boiling, the steam from the boiling coffee passes into the cylender, filled with cold water by means of a small pipe, and when the cold water is made to boil by uniting with the hot steam, the coffee then is supposed to be sufficiently boiled, which point is ascertained by observing the steam passing out of the mouth of the cylender loosely corked.

The advantage of Mr. Bencini's plan over the old form and method of making coffee, consists in saving, by the principle of condensation, at least, one-third of the strength of the coffee, and also all of the fine aromatic flavor, which would otherwise pass off in the steam.

TEXAS.

The Texian Congress was yet in Session at the latest dates, though expected to adjourn;—they have not withdrawn their application for admission into the Union, as has been anticipated,—the Bill before that body, proposing the withdrawal, was lost by *one* vote only.

We propose, as soon as we can procure the materials to add something to the appearance of our paper.

From the Albany Argus of June 1.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Daring Outrage.—An express from Watertown reached this city yesterday afternoon, bringing despatches to Gov. Marcy, from the District Attorney, Marshal, &c. at that place, by which we regret to learn that a most extraordinary outrage was committed within the American waters early on Thursday morning. The British steamboat Sir Robert Peel, lying to about seven miles from French creek, on the St. Lawrence, was forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian refugees, set on fire, and entirely consumed.

From Francis Mallery, Master U. S. N.

"The vessel was set on fire and consumed within seven miles of French Creek, and within our waters, while taking in wood. There appears no doubt that the expedition was got up from this side, although, as yet, no persons have been identified as actors in the scene. It is satisfactory to state that no lives were lost."

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE OUTRAGE.

"Many of the passengers were driven on shore almost in a state of nudity. Ladies of the best families in the province, were driven to the land in their night dresses with naked feet, and exposed on shore on a cold and wet night for several hours.—The reports are various as to the conduct of the plunderers in relation to a considerable sum of money on board, and the luggage of the passengers; some charging that there was plunder, others denying that the boarders exhibited any feeling but that of revenge, and a determination to perform an act of destruction."

The passenger referred to, says—

"We were somewhat roughly used. One of the men who seemed to have some authority over the rest, made use of the following expression, "Gentlemen, remember the Caroline." When the vessel was completely on fire the said ruffians took to their boats, three in number, and rowed towards the American shore, and we saw or heard nothing more of them."

ARREST OF PIRATES.

We learn from a gentleman direct from Oswego, that ten of the Pirates who burnt the Steamboat Sir Robert Peel, have been arrested. One of the number is an American; the others from Canada. It was reported that some of the property of which the boat was plundered was found in possession of the men.—*Alb. Ev. Jour.*

From the Rochester Democrat of June 4, 1838.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT OUTRAGE.

The Steamboat Telegraph fired into by a body of armed men at Brockville!

We fear that a crisis is approaching which will throw our frontier into the whirlpool of strife: for it is impossible that outrages so glaring as are those continually being perpetrated on the lakes, can long be tamely borne by either nation. The destruction of the Caroline alone was sufficient to have endangered the tranquillity of the two [illegible] and nothing but mutual forbearance [illegible] subdued the fearful storm which gathered [illegible] the smoke of the Sir Robert Peel; [illegible] not whether any thing but the interposition of Divine Providence can keep the sword [illegible] another outrage has been perpetrated by [illegible] discreet, if not wilfully malicious men.

The facts of this last act, as we gather them from the captain of the Telegraph, are substantially as follows:

The Telegraph left Oswego at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening; touched at Prescot as usual, and reached Brockville about 9. Here she landed at the lower dock; took on board, and left a number of passengers; received the visit and insult of an unarmed mob, who ransacked the cabins, and otherwise evinced a turbulent disposition; and was moving past the upper wharf, when she was hailed, and commanded to "come to." The captain, supposing there were passengers in waiting, stopped the engine, and dropped down to within 20 feet of the dock; but apprehensive that all was not right, he told the passengers to come on board in the small boat. But this would not satisfy the crowd, who insisted upon the boat's coming up to the dock.

After a few words had passed, the captain peremptorily refused to land, set the engine in motion, and moved off. Immediately upon this, and while the boat was within a few feet of the wharf, about twenty muskets were fired, and *four of the balls entered the ladies' cabin!* One passed within a few inches of the chambermaid, and two struck very near the captain.

It is said that the men who fired the guns are the guard called out by the public authorities! If so, the outrage is tenfold more aggravated, and may lead to tenfold more serious consequences! If the perpetrators are demanded by our Government, they will not, of course, be delivered up. In that case OUR Government cannot, consistently with its dignity, give up the wretches who destroyed the Sir Robert Peel, and thus a collision may be made inevitable.

But we hope they were not in the service of the Government; or, if they were, that they did not act in accordadce with the command of any officer. Indeed we will not for a moment harbor the thought, that it was aught else than an unauthorized act, which the Colonial Government will be as prompt to repudiate, as our Government will be to that of the destruction of the Sir Robert Peel. Those on board of the Telegraph suppose that the object in commanding her to land was to destroy her; and attribute her escape from such a catastrophe only to her landing at the lower wharf, where the body of men were not assembled. But we believe such an opinion to be erroneous.

The fact, however, that she was fired into, the lives of those on board endangered, and an insult offered to the American flag, is enough to alarm every one for the consequences. Something efficient must be done to prevent a repetition of these outrages, or (and it is folly to disguise) war will ensue.

From the National Intelligencer of June 9.

Sir George Arthur, Lieutenant Governor commanding in Upper Canada, has put forth a Proclamation on the occasion of the late criminal outrage upon the steamboat *Sir Robert Peel*, "by a body of armed ruffians from the American shore," &c. in which he very properly exhorts Her Majesty's subjects to a "dignified forbearance," and expresses his entire confidence "that the British flag, which has been so nobly defended by them, will not now be stained by having outrage or insult offered to the persons or property of persons within its territory, and under its protection." The Governor, if he apprehended retaliation, could do no less than take some cautionary step of this sort.—The step thus taken must necessarily be prompt to be of any use, and might be expected to bear marks of the haste with which it was taken. Such is the fact in regard to this Proclamation. The Lieutenant Governor evidently gave no time for his anger to cool before he poured it out upon paper, or he would have spared some of his taunts, especially that contained in the following closing paragraph of his Proclamation, which is particularly ill-placed when it is recollected that "the lawless banditti" into whose power Her Majesty's subjects lately fell were themselves, if the story is rightly told, subjects of Her Majesty, violating the rights of person and of property within the United States.

Extract from Sir George Arthur's Proclamation.

"Until the American Government shall have taken such measures as will insure the lives and property of British subjects within the territory of the United States from spoilation and violence, the utmost guard and caution is required on the part of masters of steamboats and other vessels, in entering American harbors, as it is but too plain that at present the subjects of Her Majesty may be sometimes placed in the power of lawless banditti, when they imagine themselves within the protection and authority of a friendly Government."

Arrival of Cameleopards.—A couple of Giraffes, or Cameleopards, were brought to this port yesterday in the bark Prudent, from Cape Town, South Africa. Their heads are eighteen feet above the [illegible]. They belong to a Boston company.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

NOTICE.

A large portion of my late patrons are still in arrears on my books—some for several years' subscription, printing, &c. Having now closed my business here, I hope all who thus owe me will see the *positive necessity* of paying up as soon as possible. My accounts have been transferred to my successors, Messrs. AUSTIN & FISHER, who are alone authorized to collect and receipt in my name. Those indebted will please call on these gentlemen and settle, or transmit to them through the mail the amounts due. I hope no further notice on this subject will be necessary.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

June 8, 1838.

NOTICE TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.

The Office of the MOBILE MORNING CHONICLE is offered for Sale. It is one of the most valuable establishments in the Southern country. Those wishing to purchase should make immediate application.

The circulation of the paper is very extensive, and it has a large commercial patronage in this city.

Editors of papers will please publish this notice. Applications will be addressed to the Editor of the paper.

[illegible] Manch [illegible] ufactur [illegible] ordered [illegible]

The Cotton [illegible] to ⅛ per lb. [illegible] 7,500 on speculation [illegible] There continues [illegible] sales on Saturday were [illegible] business amount to 8,000 [illegible] *Star.*

The returns of the Bank of England from February 6th to May 1st, show the following [illegible]

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Circulation -	£19,084,000	Securities -	£2[illegible]
Deposites .	11,006,000	Bullion -	10,002,00[illegible]
	30,090,000		32,770,00[illegible]

Steam.—This powerful agent is going ahead in achieving new wonders—the last London papers contain an account of a Mr. Hancock who has made the Tour of London, and taken an excursion into the Country in his *steam-gig*, the new sight seems to have excited a lively interest.

The Prince de Joinville, youngest son of Louis Phillippe, the French king has lately arrived in this Country on a visit.

Repeated attempts have lately been made to set fire to Charleston, they were fortunately frustrated, the Mayor has offered a reward of $1000 for the discovery and apprehension of the villians.

A destructive fire occurred in New York City on the 31st of last month, it originated in a rope walk, which was consumed with its valuable contents, and nine houses adjacent, with all their out buildings.

John Wilson, late Speaker of the Arkansas Legislature, who was indicted some time since by a grand-jury of the State for descending from his chair, and murdering Jos. J. Anthony on the floor of the House, has been tried, acquitted on the charge of murder, and found guilty of justifiable manslaughter. If the circumstances as they have been related are correct, this is certainly an extraordinary verdict.

An extensive fire has lately occurred at Nantucket Island. Property was destroyed to the amount of $300,000.

The Cotton Crop.—Never has there been known in the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, so miserable a prospect as there is in this whole section of country. The cold weather, the lice and the hail storms, have so completely ruined the stand, that planters are ploughing up their cotton fields.—*Greensboro' (Ala.) Beacon.*

Worthy of Note.—Since the [illegible] *Carolina* has been running [illegible] and Charleston, she has [illegible] never lost *a trip*, [illegible] never [illegible] twice. Facts like these will [illegible] recommend this line to travellers than all the [illegible] that can be made [illegible]. Let the [illegible] true to themselves, and the stream [illegible] not be diverted from this, its natural [illegible]

This boat performed the distance from [illegible] ton to Charleston and back again [illegible] the whole distance estimated at 300, [illegible]—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Cotton Banks.—An injunction [illegible] day in this city, on cotton bales [illegible] don Bank for $10,000 of [illegible] for non-payment. We noticed [illegible] a demand for payment of [illegible] notes of this Bank [illegible] and the only thing offered was two-thirds in post notes, payable in [illegible] two years in Philadelphia, and one-third in a certificate of deposite, payable when the Bank resumed specie payments! This is one of Biddle's cotton shipping Banks, and it seems that some of her creditors are determined *to hold on to the cotton bales* for the redemption of her notes.—*New Orleans Transcript, June 2.*

The Mississippi Banks, after having gone headlong into cotton, have turned their attention towards provisions; they have bought up nearly all the pork in this city, and their purchases in Cincinnati and other places have been on a monopolizing or fore-stalling scale.—*Ib.*

MEXICO AND FRANCE.

The pacific negotiations between the President of Mexico and the diplomatic representative of France, have been broken off. The French Charge at Mexico sent an ultimatum to the Mexican Government, the reply to which was deemed unsatisfactory and evasive. The consequence will be a resort to arms.—*Ib.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In Davidson County, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. B. Arey, Mr. JACOB H. SINK to Miss MARGARET MILLER.

WHEREAS, certain persons have been in the habit of fishing in my Pond for some time past, with Nets or Seines of various descriptions, and believing that this method will, if continued, entirely destroy the fish, or prevent their increase at least, I have concluded by and with the advice of my friends, to prevent the game.—This, therefore, is to prohibit and forwarn all those who have been, or may hereafter be thus engaged, from doing the same from the date hereof, under the strictest penalty of the law.

I would remark, however, that I have not the least objection of any gentleman or lady, or parties of such, to fish with Hooks and Lines, at any time.

WM. S. MACAY.

Salisbury June 15, 1838. 3t

Temperance Anniversary.—The Annual Meeting of the Rowan county Temperance Society, will be held on Wednesday, the 4th of July next, in the Lutheran Church, in the town of Salisbury. Addresses may be expected. All who feel interested in the enterprise, are invited to attend. THOMAS L. COWAN, President.

Salisbury, June 15, 1838. 3t

[illegible] and hill,
[illegible] glows,
[illegible] still;
[illegible] hours,
[illegible] life's long way—
[illegible] of joy and pain,
[illegible] mingling with the close of day.
The scenes of youth's bright dream,
The smiling green, the rustling tree;
The murmur of the grass-fringed stream,
The bounding of the torrent free—
The friend, whose tender voice no more,
Shall sweetly thrill the listening ear,
The glow that Love's first vision wore,
And Disappointment's prngs—are here.

But soft o'er each reviving scene,
The chastening hues of Memory spread;
And smiling each dark thought between,
Hope softens every tear we shed.
O thus, when Death's long night comes on,
And its dark shades around me lie,
May parting beams from Memory's sun
Blend softly in my evening sky!

THE TEAR.

Oh! sing me no new songs to-night;
Repeat the plaintive strain,
My favorite air in former years—
Come, sing it once again:
Sweet thoughts that slumber'd start to life,
And give my heart relief;
And though I weep to hear that song,
'Tis not the tear of grief.

Her precious record of the past,
Fond memory oft conceals,
But Music, with here master key,
The hidden volume steals:
The loves, the friends, the hopes of youth,
Are stor'd in every leaf:
Oh! if I weep to hear that song,
'Tis *not* the tear of grief.

SCRAPS.

A DUEL BETWEEN LADIES.

A singular duel is mentioned by the London Court Journal, that was fought at Strasburg, between a French and a German lady, about a young miniature painter. The combatants met, pistol in hand, and each attended by a female second. The German was furious, and insisted on fighting muzzle to muzzle; but the French-woman, regulating her conduct by the advice of her second, stood out for 25 paces. They fired together, and missed. The German then insisted on their approaching and firing until either fell. The seconds, however, now interposed, and declaring that the laws of honor were satisfied, took away the pistols, and the affair ended; but without any apology. The fair French-woman, before leaving the ground, handsomely professed herself not actuated by any personal hostility: "she had thought it due to honor to take a shot with the German, but now that the affair was at end, the lady was welcome to the miniature painter, whom she had forbidden her presence that very morning." The German was a baroness, and the French-woman a lady of rank.—*N. O. Picayune.*

A Pilgrim.—Among the passengers in the Susquehanna, recently arrived at this port was Miss Harriet Livermore, who will be recollected by most of our readers as a zealous preacher. This lady, about two years since, left Philadelphia to go to Jerusalem. She went, tarrying a short time at London, touching at Gibraltar, Malta and the intermediate places, and abode for some time in the Holy City, sitting in the sepulchre "where the Lord was laid," wandering in the valley of Jehosaphat, climbing the Mount of Olives, fording Kedron, lingering in Gethsemane, and journeying round places consecrated to Christian sympathies and biblical reminiscences,

"Where David sung and Jeremiah wept."

This lone woman, of delicate health, made all this journey without a male protector. She sojourned in a Catholic convent while in Jerusalem; and was kindly entertained. She was once near the Levant, amidst those dying with the plague, and once in a place agitated by a tremendous earthquake. We have, not for our good wishes to the pilgrim, received any consecrated relic, but a pomegranate taken from the garden of Gethsemane.—*Phil. U. S. Gazette.*

Taken by Surprise.—At the time when Mr. Peale was exhibiting his beautiful picture of the "Court of Death," in Boston, he sent the late Rev. Dr. Osgood a ticket, on which was inscribed "Admit the bearer to the Court of Death;" the old gentleman never having heard of the picture was utterly confounded. "I expected to go before long," said he, "but I was not prepared for so abrupt a summons."

An amusing caricature is diverting the New Yorkers at this time. It represents a "gentleman" (?) walking through Pennsylvania Avenue, with his pockets stuffed with pistols—the "mahogany" stocks of which are left sticking out—amounting to five in number, viz: one in each of the side pockets of his pantaloons, two in his bosom, and one in the left pocket of his unmentionables. Upon the back is lashed a blunderbuss or rifle, the breach of which is seen over the left shoulder. In his right hand is the sword drawn from his cane, the cane part being held in the left hand. The right leg is lifted up in the attitude of walking, and close to the heels of the "gentleman" (?) is a cock Turkey, its tail beautifully spread, marching on imitating with great nicety the cock Turkey in front.

It takes the Yankees.—Since the passage of the law in Boston prohibiting all persons from selling ardent spirits, except druggists, no less than *seventeen hundred and eighty* new apothecary shops have been started in different parts of the city. A man has nothing to do but to buy a bushel of Epsom salts, a jug of magnesia, and a box of Lee's pills, and he can keep and retail as much of the "O be joyful" as he pleases.

Coquetry.—There is a cruelty in feminine coquetry, which is one of nature's contradictions.—Formed of the softest materials—of the gentle smile and the soothing word, yet nothing can exceed its utter hardheartedness. Its element is vanity, of the coldest, harshest, and most selfish order: it sacrifices all sense of right, all kindly feelings, all pity, for the sake of a transient triumph.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.

In looking over an exchange paper a few days ago, we were struck with rather a singular account of an affair of honor. During the arrangement of the preliminaries, the following dialogue occurred between one of the principals and his second, illustrating the sterling honesty and simplicity of the former:

"Indeed, my friend," srid the principal, "I feel great repuguance to proceeding with this affair."

"And why?" said the other, "do you not consider your opponent a gentleman?"

"There you wrong me. I believe him to be an honorable man."

"Then you are unwilling to take the life of a man you have injured."

"I did not injure him—he gave the first insult."

"Then why not fight him?"

"Why to tell the truth, I have no scruples about killing him—I am only afraid he may kill me."

What course the friend then pursued, we have not learned.

Travelling.—The New York American observes: "The arrival of the Neptune from Charleston in 61 hours, gives us an idea of the possible and actual rapidity of travelling in this country.—She left Charleston after the arrival of the railroad cars from Augusta. Passengers may have started from Augusta on Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, and coming in the Neptune to this city, could arrive at Boston on Wednesday, having ten hours to spare in New York, making the whole distance from Augusta to Boston, (more than a thousand miles,) in about 88 hours running time, and 73 hours from Augusta to New York."—*Mobile Examiner.*

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS,

FOR the Cure of almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, *sea sickness*, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freemen, Rev. B. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Henrr Potter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Devereux, Esq. Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq., late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq., late Comptroller, W. R. Gales, Esq., of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Bond, Dr. E. Crosby, Dr. J. Y. Young, Rev. F. L. Hawks, &c. Ample directions accompany each Box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment in almost every Town in the United States, and *Wholesale* and *Retail* by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agencies.

THOMAS L. JUMP, Gen. Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

☞ *1st door west of the Presbyterian Church.*

☞ *The above Medicine kept constantly on hand and for sale at* *THIS OFFICE.*

THE CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE Proprietor of this establishment gives notice, that he is repairing and fitting it up at considerable expense, and in a superior style, and will have it ready for the reception of company by the 20th of May. It is situated on the great Eastern and Western line of Stages, from Salisbury via Lincolnton to Ashville, &c.; (*a stage passing there every day in the week but one.*) The country around is broken and proverbially healthy, and besides the mineral properties of the waters, there are many inducements to turn the attention of invalids and others towards this place. Its proximity to the lower country—the cheapness of living—the excellence of the neighboring society—the abundance of game—the rich field afforded to science—especially to Mineralogy and Botany, are facts not to be overlooked by the travelling world. But it is in the **Mineral qualities of the Springs** that the **great attraction** towards this spot consists. The Proprietor has no exaggerated lists of cures to present to the public, for he has just taken possession, nor would he deem it a compliment either to the good taste or sagacity of the public, to present such if he had them. But he has the assurance of some of the most scientific Physicians and Chemists, to the rare and valuable properties of these Springs. In 1824 Professor Olmsted (now of Yale College) made a strict analysis of this water, and pronounces its foreign ingredients to be

Sulphuretted Hydrogen,
Sulphate of Lime,
Sulphate of Magnesia,
Muriate of Lime.

For a more extended statement see his geological Report of North Carolina, authorized by act of Assembly, pages 129–30. Space will not permit us to add the very flattering remarks of this gentleman—but any one at all acquainted with the subject cannot help perceiving the peculiar adaptation of these minerals, to the disorders that most prevail in the South.

The Proprietor can only superadd his determination to meet patronage, by an unflinching attention to the wants, wishes and comforts of his visiters. The Springs are now, and will be throughout the year, open for the accommodation of travellers.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.
March 16, 1838.

☞ The Camden Courier, Columbia Times, Charleston Mercury, Augusta Constitutionalist, Milledgeville Recorder, Savannah Republican, and Columbus Enquirer, will insert the above *two months*, weekly, and send accounts to Catawba Springs.

J. W. H.

☞ MONTAGUE'S BALM; ☜

AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States. so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not unpleasant; and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.
Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following Invaluable Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

MONTAGUE'S
VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,
FOR THE
AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S
Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, or
MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging
MIXTURE, FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the Citizens of Salisbury and vicinity. He occupies the brick office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, N. C., May 18, 1838. tf

NOTICE.

THE Rev. RICHARD JACKS, Travelling Missionary of the Baptist State Convention, will preach, the Lord willing, at the following times and places:

In Ashe County.—June 9th and 10th, at Oldfield M. H.; 12th, Thomas Land's; 13th, Stoney Fork M. H.; 14th, Elk River; 15th, Buffaloe Cove.

Burke County.—16th and 17th, Yadkin M. H.; 18th Lower Creek; 19th, Union; 20th, Dover.

Wilkes County.—21st, Grave Yard, Little River.

Iredell County.—22nd, Macedonia; 23rd and 24th, New Bethany.

Lincoln County.—26th, Olivet; 27th, Mount Ruhama; 28th, Capt. Wilkerson's; 29th, Friendship, near the Catawba Springs; 30th and 1st July, Hibson; [illegible] and 4th, Shereron's; 5th, Long Creek; 6th, Lincolnton; 7th and 8th, Thessalonica; from thence to the Campmeeting at Bethel M. H. Burke Co, commencing 20th July, to continue 4 or 5 days. Brethren are requested to attend.

A Baptist Campmeeting will commence at Island Ford Meeting House, Surry County, on the [illegible] Saturday in August, to be attended by the Revds. Philips, Jacks, Douglass, Smith, Phifer, and others.

☞ The Republican and the Transcript, Lincolnton, are requested to insert the above a few times.

MARBLIEU,

BRED by the late Hon. John Randolph of Roanoke, will stand the present season in Statesville, at $20 the Season, and $30 the insurance—the money to be paid as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with:—for a Single leap, $10 will be charged, payable as soon as the service is rendered, with fifty cents to the groom. The Season commenced the 15th instant, and will end on the 1st of July next.

DESCRIPTION.

Marblieu is a rich brown, without any white—full 15 hands 3 inches high, and as finely proportioned as any horse in America.—In short, he is just the horse to make glad the heart of the true sportman to look upon. To the gentleman breeder, I have but to say—see him, and I have no fears as to the balance.

PEDIGREE.

MARBLIEU was got by Tonson out of Jet—She by Bluster out of Slatira—Slatira by Alexander the Great out of Rose by Sweetbriar—Rose out of Marlington by Snap—she out of Miss Windsor by the Godolphin Arabian,—(*See Turf Register, Vol. V. page* 488.) Bluster was by Orlando, the son of Whiskey, out of a High-flyer mare, sister to Escape by Pegasus, his dam by Squirrel—Pegasus by Eclipse, out of a Bosphorus mare sister to Grecian Princess. Orlands was out of Amelia by High-flyer, her dam Miss Tims sister to Maiden by Matchem—Saltrum a son of Eclipse out of a Calash mare by Herod, her dam Theresa by Matchem, Regulus by Godolphin Arabian. (*See Turf Register, Vol. II. page* 51.)

RICHARD V. MICHAUX.
March 23, 1838.

CERTIFICATE.

Having been requested by Maj. Michaux to examine the Turf Register on the subject of these Pedigrees, I did so in company with him, and find the above statement entirely accurate.

H. C. JONES.

SCULPTURING.

JOHN HOLDSHOUSER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about ½ a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is prepared to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW SILLS, from $2 to $2.50; DOOR-SILLS from $2 to $3; DOOR STEPS $1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB STONES from $10 to $15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS $20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 13, 1838. 12m

DR. T. J. FOWLER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(Late of Philadelphia,)

HAVING located in Salisbury, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the public. He performs every operation pertaining to DENTAL SURGERY, upon scientific principles. He Cleans, Scales, Files, Plugs, Levels, Separates, and Extracts Teeth, in the most perfect style. He inserts from one to an entire set of Human Natural Teeth. He also inserts whole sets of indestructible Magnambonum, Mineral or Porcelain Teeth upon a new principal by which they subserve all purposes of the natural, not only in appearance but in service, scurvey, with all diseases peculiar to the mouth, gums, teeth, adveolar processes, &c. speedily and effectually cured, irregularities in the teeth of children remedied in a short time. Sufficient time will be given before payment is demanded, and if his services should not prove satisfactory, no charge will be made. THE POOR SERVED GRATIS.

N. B. Dr. F's. office is at the Mansion Hotel. Dr. F. will occasionally spend a portion of his time at Danville, Prince Edward C. H., and Farmersville, Va., also at Raleigh, Milton, Salem, Chapel-Hill, Greensboro', and Charlotte, N. Carolina.

May 25, 1838. tf

NEW SPRING AND

SUMMER GOODS.
LITCHFORD & OLIVER,
Merchant Tailors,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. Carolina.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their Store, a beautiful assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of *Cloths, Cassimeres*, and *Vestings* of every colour and quality, in fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Country—which we respectfully request our friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

LITCHFORD & OLIVER.
Raleigh, May 25, 1838. 4t

P. S. Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

L. & O.

Private Entertainment.
THOS. FOSTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has taken the House formerly occupied by Col. Wm. F[illegible]ly, in the town of Mocksville, [illegible] county, with the view of keeping PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT. The House is roomy [illegible] comfortable and in the business part of the village. The subscriber pledges his best exertions to render satisfaction to all who may call on him. His TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the country affords, and his BAR stocked with the choicest Liquors. His Stables are extensive and safe, will be well supplied with good Provender, and attended by a first rate Hostler.

Mocksville, Feb. 2, 1838.

NEW WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND CUTLE

JOHN C. PALMER h just returned from Philadelphia, with a very **Fine Assortment** of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and

☞ Watches and Clocks repaired as usual, warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
For Sale—Wholesale or Retail.

20 BAGS Coffee
4 Hhds. Molasses
2 Bbls. N. Orleans do.
60 Sacks Liverpool Salt
40 Kegs White Lead
1800 Lbs. Spun Cotton
6 Bbls. Flour
12 Rifle Barrels
8 Sets Windsor Chairs
50 Doz. Palm Leaf Hats

Together with a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Queens-ware, Stone-ware, Hardware, Cutlery, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Just received, and for sale low, by
J. & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, May 10, 1838.

The Thorough-bred Horse,
BARNVELT,

WILL stand the ensuing Season at my Stable, in Lincoln County, 3 miles S[illegible] of Beattie's Ford, two thirds of his time; the other part at the stable of in county, and will be let to mares at $15 the Season, $10 the Single Leap, to be paid as soon as the Mare is covered, [illegible] privilege of turning [illegible] Season, and [illegible] Insurance the money to be paid as soon as the Mare is ascertained to be in Foal, or [illegible] changed.

DESCRIPTION AND PEDIGREE.

Barnvelt is a beautiful bay, just [illegible] his [illegible] year, near sixteen hands high of perfect sy[illegible] in a word, he is, as to form, inferior to no horse in the State.—Barnvelt was bred by the late [illegible] Jno. Randolph, of Roanoke, Charlotte co., Virginia, foaled in the Fall of 1831, got by Gascoigne, his dam Roanoke, by [illegible] Florizel, grandam Cornelia, by Chanticleer, great grandam Vanity, by Meades old Celer, Moratur, by old Mark-Anthony, imported horse Jolly Roger, imported horse Silver-Eye.

For confirmation of the Above, reference is made to Skinner's Turf Register, for the pedigree and performances of those race horses, of which Barnvelt is a descendant.

D. N. ABERN[illegible]
Lincoln, March 8, 18[illegible] 19t

NEW FASHIONS
FOR THE SPRING & SUMMER
OF 1838.
HORACE H. BEARD, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, with instructions for cutting.

Salisbury, Jan [illegible]

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....June 6, 1838.

	Cents		Cents
Bacon, ...	9¼ a 10	Molasses, . .	[illegible]
Brandy, apple, .	65 a [illegible]	Nails, . . .	[illegible]
peach, .	85 a 90	[illegible]	25 a [illegible]
Butter, . . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]00 a [illegible]
Cotton, in seed, .	[illegible]	Sugar, brown,	11 [illegible]
clean, .	7 a 9	loaf, .	[illegible]
Coffee, . . .	15 a 18	Salt, . .	[illegible]
Corn, ...	[illegible] 50	Tallow, . .	10 [illegible]
Feathers, . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, . . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flaxseed, . .	[illegible] 75	Whiskey, . .	35 a [illegible]

Linseed oil, pr. gal. [illegible] 12½.—Eggs pr. [illegible]

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....June 6, [illegible]

Bacon, ...	[illegible]	Iron, . . .	[illegible]
Brandy, peach,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nails, cut,	[illegible]
Beeswax, . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, . .	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton,	[illegible]	[illegible]	10[illegible]
Corn,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Whiskey, . .	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]